

OR i gOT deM 2nd TErm rAtsHit BLueS aGAIN BabY

Twas only yesterday that I bumped into my old friend Jack Growford in the bar.

"Jack!" I said (for that is his name) and clutched him by the hand, if you may call it that, wrapped as it was around a glass of beer. So sitting his curiously deformed body down next to mine he set to musing. Now musing is something that Jack is much inclined to, it being one of the few social acts compatible with his more fulltime activity of drinking. He's oft to be seen hard at the musing game, sitting alone in the bar, his hunch-back and pot-belly pensively silhouetted against the gloom of the sky.

Winter in Canberra is an ideal time to muse it requiring so little energy and there being so little else to do. Often's the time that I myself have been guilty of it, sitting huddled around the cheery blaze of a homely strip heater sipping watered down ovaltine and considering the next act in the drama of second term blues. About this time of the year, the utter exquisite cosmic boredom of first term begins to peter out, to be replaced by a more fitting emotion for those that choose to inhabit a city such as this.

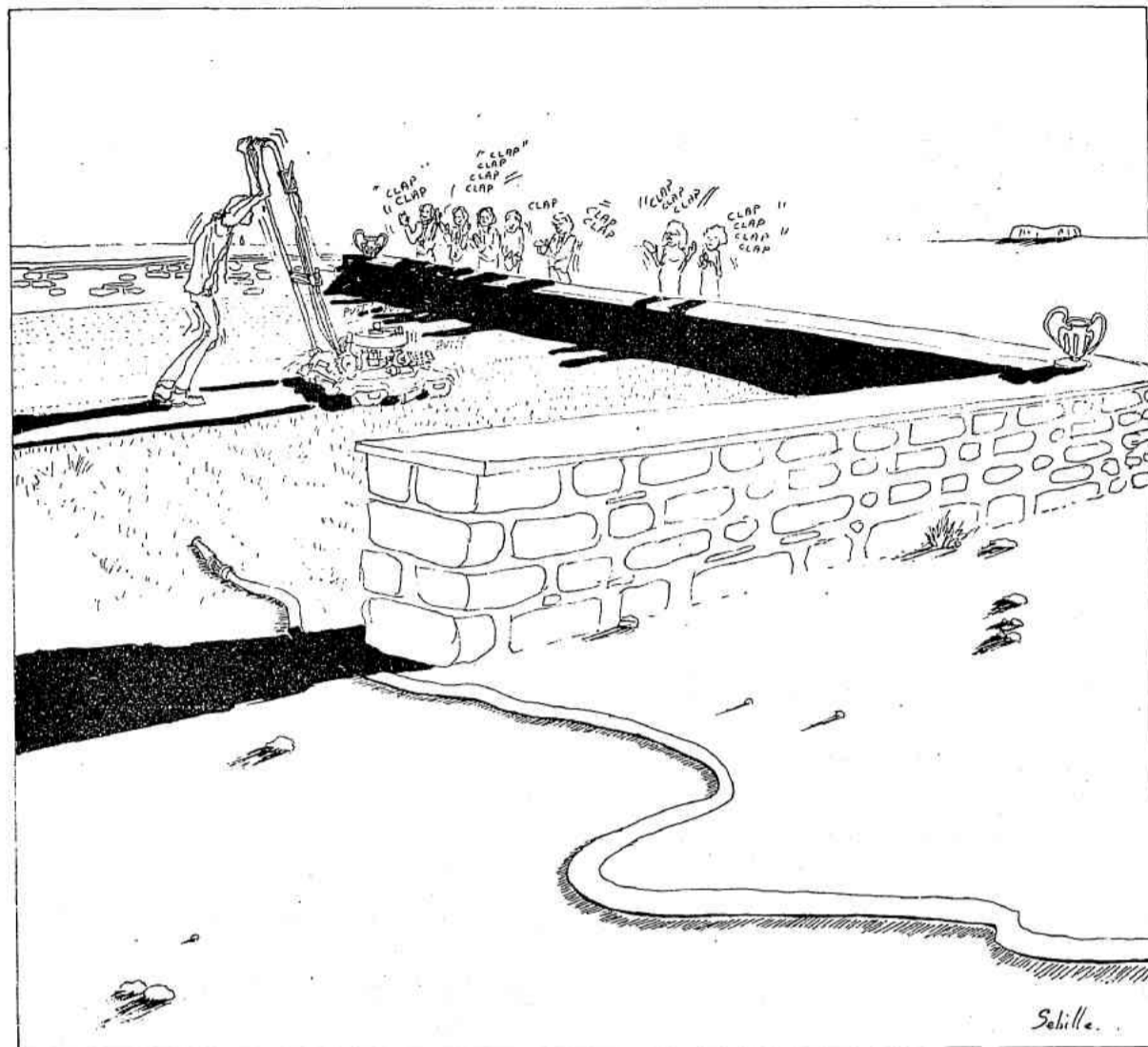
But what, you may well ask, has this to do with Jack Growford? Well, his name being synonymous with boring incoherence, it struck me as being a suitable note on which to begin a diatribe upon the unexplicable relation of the calendar and the seasons to human endeavour.

The weather is a much under-rated factor in human affairs. Marx with his economics and Freud with his toilet training, and even the Guru Maheviiji with his gold-encrusted ice-cream cone are all barking up the wrong tree. Its self evident to anyone with half an ounce of intelligence, as it is to Jack and myself, that it is what the Department of Labour calls "seasonal adjustments" that is the very hub of human experience.

Take second term for instance. There can be little in the total accumulation of man's social achievement that can compare with second term in the Arts faculty, save perhaps a weekend for two in Auchwitz.

Even fair nature herself is afflicted by the arrival of 2nd term. When all us happy little people return to these hallowed halls after whatever we did on our vacation we find that the biosphere itself is having trouble adjusting to change of academic date. God knows what catastrophic effects on the world climate a total semester system would have. The ultimate expression of mother earth's disgust at the abysmal interlude of 2nd term is the cold. You notice how it emanates from the bowels of the earth, entwines itself around the Chifley Library and lashes out grasping all that cross its path. Its grey eminence seeps into the halls of residence and turns off the heaters in the middle of the night; its bated breath knocks unsuspecting virgins off their feet and into bed with clumsy lovers who offer nothing that a hot-water bottle wouldn't be good for.

The damned trouble with this cold, besides what it does for some peoples virginity, is that it is so inescapable. You can try sitting in the Union but that is often just as bad as taking your risks outside. The Milkbar might as well not have walls, the constant rush of air caused by the rapid service and ultra-fast turnover of people nearly knocks you off your feet; and the problem with the refectory is that there's always the danger that someone will



open the kitchen door and the eating area will have to be fumigated again. Home's just as bad - if someone hasn't used your electric blanket for keeping their Chico rolls warm, then they've covered your heater with 150 pairs of malodorous odd socks to dry. When it comes down to the crunch there's little more to be done than go to bed with a tube of aeroplane glue or Richard Refshauge, and take my tip, aeroplane glue is only 25c a tube.

Flynn Flanagan.



THE DEMONSTRATION FRONT

Two weeks of frenzied student protests on three separate fronts could have world-wide repercussions.

The first international event to arouse the wrath of ANU students was this President Nixon chap. Such a wonderful man, with such honest intentions being maligned by these horrible little media-mad pip-squeaks. So to support this great man, a troupe of ANU students made their way along a well beaten path to the magnificent red brick US Embassy last Wednesday. "Save this great man", they shouted,

"Richard Nixon is the only world leader worthy of our respect" they called, "Reelect Dick in '76" was another chant.

It is believed by informed sources that Mr Marshall (automated warfare) Green was greatly heartened by this spontaneous demonstration of faith in his leader. As reports filtered into Washington, our man in the White House reported that Mr Nixon sneaked a small smile, and a little tear trickled down his cheek, when he heard of the Canberra news.

"Aah, you can always trust the Aussies to stand by you" he murmured, then returned to his desk full of important documents and continued to contemplate the problems of this complex world of ours.

The second event on the demonstration front was a couple of Saturdays ago when a hundred or two young Christians got all up tight about all those people in South Vietnam prisons. Speeches were made for hours on end in Garema place, and a pretend tiger cage erected to demonstrate the ferocity of the conditions these prisoners were living under. The demonstration then shivered all the way to the US Embassy and then continued to shiver.

Hearts were warmed a little by some ranting abuse of the Yankees but a few of our Christian comrades were offended when the "We want Marshall Green!" "How do we want him?" "Dead!"

chant broke out. Faith plus speeches is what will free the prisoners, the demonstrators were told.

The third mass demonstration expressed an honourable, though rather perverted, distaste for the Greek military dictatorship. In fact so angered they were by this bunch of CIA stooges that they actually declared open warfare on the unfortunate bandits. The

honourable demonstrators were from the honourable Monarchist Society that sad, sad, group of people who revere all Kings and Queens from pale to royal blue shades.

The prediction of the Monarchists that the Greek opposition would founder and collapse in front of the angry mass proved untrue. In fact Greece is reported to be sending a hearty guffaw through the post.

Ah, Monarchists, what a heartbreak bunch of gentlemen you are.

GRADUATION

Last year, the Faculty of Arts, set up a committee "to consider aspects of the the graduation ceremony". The committee recently reported to the Arts Faculty Education Committee.

The first step to the false elevation of the graduation ceremony, the committee recommended was to place it on campus rather than in town. The ideal site is of course our favourite blood and sweat (and tears) examinations room, Melville Hall. It was thought, "if the Arts ceremony were held in Melville Hall, close to the Arts buildings, members could take part more easily and the Arts graduates would probably enjoy a ceremony set in the physical surroundings where they had studied".

"Graduates and the academic procession could robe in the Library or in the Arts common room, then proceed to Melville Hall. Such a procession in the heart of the teaching area would be fitting and colourful". They "realised that wet weather could be a problem but did not see this as insurpassable" - Surely God would not permit rain to fall on such an important, significant, magnificent, and honourable (no less) ceremony.

The committee also decided the best time for such a ceremony would be the Friday of Orientation Week. Such an event in such a week would fill new students with divine gusto

briefs

Bob Santamaria is suing Melbourne University students paper "Farrago" for \$50,000. The writ claiming the \$50,000 in damages asserts that by a captioned photo published on 9th March 1973, the defendants were understood to mean that the plaintiff

- a) was an immoral person,
- b) was seeking an illicit relationship with Mother Teresa
- c) was unfit to associate with pious persons
- d) had by his conduct induced in Mother Teresa a belief that the plaintiff was seeking sexual relations with her.

The writ alleges that these premises caused the plaintiff (Santamaria) to be "held up to ridicule and contempt and has been injured in his credit and reputation and has suffered damage".

A recent rock concert in Melbourne raised \$500 for the Ford strikers. Top bands Ariel and Country Radio, and numerous others gave their services for free, and a large crowd of young people attended and demonstrated their support for the factory line workers. Meanwhile in Canberra....

On July 11th it was observed that at 12.05 refectory prices were Macaroni 35c, Sausages 50c - yet at 12.15 prices were Macaroni 40c and Sausages 56c. Can we expect more such arbitrary acts from the union in the future?

There's no doubt about that US President. When he wants something, he gets it no matter how long it takes. In 1939 he applied to join the FBI but was turned down; in 1971 J. Edgar Hoover (who refused the original application) made Nixon a "special agent".

One of President Nixon's favourite ways of getting out of trouble, is to burst into tears or "come the little boy". When he was caught operating a slush-fund to pay for his Vice-presidential campaign in 1952, he apologized on nation-wide television, with his eyes full of tears. In his early television appearance, concerning Watergate, we again have Nixon not as the ruthless statesman but more as the tragic hero. In lieu of all this it was no surprise to find on page 7 of The Australian Monday July 2, an article with the heading of "Nixon confused by Watergate" says new aide. One can imagine this poor man wandering around the oval office, eyes full of tears, feeling a little perturbed, but still retaining a child-like innocence. Oh, isn't Public relations a fun thing. Child-like innocence my arse. Anyway I'm sure the American public will swallow it, you see John Wayne once cried.

Last week the Bauls of Bengal gave a superb performance at Childers Street Hall, but Woroni could find no-one willing to write a review of the performance even though it would have meant free admittance to the concert. Woroni is seeking people to review films, concerts and plays. Contact Woroni if you are interested in writing reviews.

letters

Dear Editor,

I wish to draw your attention to further inaccuracies in your latest complaints about tutors' conditions and academic appointments (Mark O'Connor's article, p.3 of the current Woroni, 25.12). I am not concerned here to comment specifically on Ms. Gledhill's position. I am concerned at your disregard for facts in giving currency to the myth that research is a necessary criterion for academic appointments or promotions.

Your claim that "without a doctorate one has little chance of getting a lectureship" is refuted by the list of staff published in the 1973 Faculty Handbook. A rough count shows that of 44 Lecturers in the Arts Faculty 17 have a doctorate and 27 have not. (These figures are for the status of Lecturer only, not above, thus representing on the whole the most recent appointments.)

Whether the proportion should be higher or lower is another matter. But there cannot even be a beginning to useful discussion when you publish irresponsible claims without making the effort to check your facts. Such claims do a disservice to your readers, to the academic staff, and to the cause you espouse.

Yours sincerely,
Beryl Rawson.

Dear Sir,

I would like to express my abhorrence of the general situation that has risen as a result of the new ANU Bistro. As a member of Contact and working at our office in the union I have become increasingly aware, by way of complaints passed on to me, that the Bistro appears to be appallingly run in relation to "a service for students".

Since the Bistro started the general overall price for a dinner for two appears to have risen in the vicinity of thirty percent. I have eaten at the Bistro twice since it first opened and each time the prices of various individual items have increased. The food is excellent but as a place where the average student can go and enjoy a good meal at a reasonable price, this situation is ludicrous.

From general observation and from the numerous complaints that I have received the Bistro is generally populated by academics and their friends with a minority of students. In a number of cases the time taken for a group to receive their main course has been in excess of an hour and a half.

Last Friday night (6th), out of interest, I attempted to have just one seafood (prawn) cocktail as I couldn't afford anything else. I was not permitted a table, or allowed to eat my cocktail standing or sitting in the virtually empty "cocktail (drinks) lounge" or even to eat the thing outside. In short I was refused a cocktail, unless I had a full dinner.

I wish the powers that be (perhaps it's the Union Board of Management) would use the money they have FOR STUDENT PURPOSES and correct this rather poor state of affairs of the Bistro. A grill room with high quality food and cooking, which was what it was originally intended to be, would be a vast improvement from the point of view of the students. I feel it would be advantageous if the SRC would conduct a poll (or something) in regards to the present condition of the Bistro.

M.J.Gill.

Dear Sir,

Poor old National U has been slapped about a bit lately. Doesn't AUS realise that one of the areas in which students can have influence is in changing the repressive libel laws. AUS's token radicalism lies exposed after McLeans refusal to put AUS's money where its mouth is (was?) in

1. not supporting the editors, in particular Foss in their alleged libel case with Renshaw. AUS is intending to pay \$10,000 in an out of court settlement. The AUS executive argued that rather than risk losing \$40,000 and expose the libel laws in the court, this low profile position was the proper alternative. This proposal will be put to ER, for constituent ratification with the suggestion that National U budget should be cut.

2. the censoring of the Tasmania edition, which, as events have shown, may have even have been within the present libel laws, but in any case, nowhere near as significant charges were made as were made by American papers on Watergate, equally without full knowledge of the facts.

It is about time we changed our libel laws to allow people to print what they in good faith believe to be true.

Andrew McCredie

Dear Sir,

Student casual labour in the bar is being sacked at the request of the Trades Union, which means that a useful source of income to the students who need it is no longer to be available.

During the recent strike of kitchen and serving staff at the Union and the Halls of Residence, students broke the strike at the Halls by cooking and serving their own dinners ably assisted by Wardens and Managers.

Between these two apparently unconnected incidents, there is a real lesson to learn about the concept of worker-student alliance. Although we often tell ourselves that we are not against workers and the Trades Unions, it is quite obvious that the necessity to eat or to pay University fees throws us straight into the arms of the employer class as a whole. So much so, that as a result of the recent wage increases stemming from TU action the prices in the Union will probably go up. In part the strike itself was a contributing force here, since on that weekend money was to be raised from outside functions to make it possible to keep prices down. As students we resent increases, we bemoan the lack of service, and are finally forced by the necessity to eat to cross the strikers' lines.

Students must admit that they are very far from being the free agents in society who can take sides as a matter of conscience rather than necessity. In the most significant respects this University is bound up in society. For this reason we should not even expect the workers to come flocking to the causes we loudly proclaim to them as the interests of all mankind; it needs no great mind to know where students stand objectively — even the radicals — when the workers take up a cause for themselves. An alliance is between real forces in society, it is not a sympathy club. All that we can do is constantly strive to take up the workers' class position as a whole, and admit our real difficulties in doing so. Our "ivory tower" is built on the shifting sands of capitalism. We may look down on our plight, but it still exists.

M. Dunn.

Dear Sir,

A considerable period of time has elapsed since the board of the School of General Studies made the "final" decision in relation to the semester issue. However, unless I am mistaken, students have not been informed as to the outcome of this meeting. I would suggest, from what has been passed by word of mouth, that student leaders representatives, must and should be ashamed to print the outcome, which involves I believe a retention of the present abortive calendar, perhaps with very minor variations. Without attempting to reopen the basic arguments I would suggest that students as a body should attempt to reopen the issue. It would appear on purely educational grounds, that the issue must be resolved, we must either go completely to a semester calendar, or completely to a full year calendar without the provision for formal semester examination.

I would also like to bring forward one argument that was not discussed in our submission to the board, and as far as I know has not been noted by students at all. The argument is that, as the semester unit system stands at the moment, with many first semester prerequisites for second semester units; it is very difficult for any department which is aware of student course problems, to fail students in the first semester, as by so doing they jeopardise student second semester course options, leaving many first semester failures with little or nothing they can do for the second semester without radically reorganising their courses. This is leading to the practice of letting as many students as possible through the first semester units, then warning those that did not perform adequately that they would have to improve in the second semester. I would question the educational validity of this system of operation, and feel that in a sense it makes first semester courses largely redundant.

I will repeat, the calendar issue must be resolved one way or the other, preferably towards a three term, full-year unit calendar, and believe that students must not accept the present inoperable compromise.

Neil Seagram.

Dear Sir,

re: Rail Concession Fares.

So that as many as possible may know that the availability of concession fares has been extended, may I quote from a letter received by me from Mr M.A. Morris, Minister for Transport in NSW in May.

"As you mentioned in your letter to me, student weekend concessions have been available from Friday, with users required to return to the University not later than Sunday, unless Monday is a declared public holiday. However, from 1st July next the regulations covering these concessional tickets will be amended to allow travel on the forward journey to be commenced on Thursdays and for the return trip to be made not later than Monday unless that day is a declared public holiday, in which case travel will be permitted on Tuesday."

I would urge people to make sure that they take advantage of these concessions and so show that they are appreciated.

Alison Whish.

FIRST NEW S.A.

The Students' Association held its first meeting on Wednesday since the formal abolition of the SRC. The first item on the agenda was the report of the committee to investigate changes necessitated by the SRC's abolition.

There are proposed standing committees: Clubs and Societies, Finance, Education, and AUS. Micheal Dunn was elected as local AUS secretary and chairman of the AUS Committee, Craig Clayton as Treasurer and chairman of the Finance Committee, and Allan Murray-Jones as Trustee of the Finance Committee.

There was heated debate over the allocation of funds to Contact. This student-run organization which was established to give advice and information requested a grant of \$400. This sum was eventually reduced to \$250 which will be matched dollar for dollar by the Administration.

The Committee to Save Black Mountain was given a grant of \$200 to help pay legal costs for its injunction against the combined forces of capitalism in the form of the PMG et al. This money may be used to further fund-raising activities by the Committee if it so chooses. (NB. The request was originally for only \$100)

Mr Dunn gave a well-rehearsed speech by Mr Hayden deploring the attitude of the AMA and the General Practitioners Society to the government's proposed health insurance plan and followed with a call to all students to attend Dr Peter Arnold's public meeting the following evening. The motion was passed overwhelmingly.

Nominations are called for the following positions:

- Chairman of the Clubs and Societies Committee
- Chairman of the Education Committee
- Director of Student Publications

Nominations are additionally called for members of the following committees:

- 1 member of the Clubs and Societies Committee
- 2 members of the Finance Committee
- 2 members of the AUS Committee



Dear Sir,
Who runs the Union?
Prior to the Union Board meeting on Monday July 2nd, the Executive (Refshaug, Power and Keighly) passed the motion "that the requisite number of 9 oz glasses be purchased for the sale of appropriate drinks over the bar." Wednesday 27th June. When questioned at the Board Meeting, Refshaug stated that the Executive's decision in no way pre-empted a decision by the Bar Committee as to the manner in which extra revenue should be obtained to offset the recent staff wage increases, ie whether to increase the price of 10 oz beer, cider and orange juice or to maintain the present price level but serving in 9 oz glasses.

The executive decision was blatantly pushed through the Board meeting, and placed the Bar Committee in a position of absolutely no choice. To reject the executive's decision would have meant 1. a delay until the next board meeting to implement any other measures the committee decided upon, and 2, the embarrassment of many unusable 9 oz glasses.

We would like to thank the Executive for relieving the Bar Committee of its duties, and would like to offer the Executive the opportunity to make decisions for the House, Discipline, and Development Committees. Do they wish to replace the Board also?

Yours sincerely
Ms Laurel Smith
(elected Union Board member)
Mr Ralph O'Connor
(R.S.A. Rep on Union Board.)
P.S. To cap it all, the wholesale price of kegs will rise in the next few weeks. Will the executive then decide to maintain the present price level, ie 20c and reduce the size to 8 oz glasses? Or perhaps they will increase prices and return to using 10 oz glasses?

PROF. EYSENCK ATTACKED

The ANU Psychology Department conducts a course (Psychology C13) called "Human Intelligence".
The actual course instructor is Professor C.Gibb, and the course is

concerned with intelligence levels of different peoples, the Negro, the white European etc.

The principal text is a book called "Human Race and Intelligence", by Professor Hans Eysenck, which seeks to prove that blacks do not have the capacity to become as intelligent as whites.

The report that follows comes to us from London via New Zealand, and is an account of the reaction to Eysenck when he recently attempted to speak at the London school of Economics.

Professor Eysenck had been invited to speak on "Current Theories of Intelligence", by the LSE's influential social services department. Because of the expected controversy his appearance was largely unadvertised and only a handful of interested students was supposed to know of his visit.

But the word got out and between 450 and 500 packed the new theater; most of them intending to listen to what he had to say.

Before he arrived two votes were taken on whether he should be allowed to speak. Only about 20 sought to prevent his being given a hearing. But once the professor opened his mouth a girl rushed to the platform and began punching him about the face and body. Immediately behind her were two young men who dragged him to the ground and assisted in the attack.

A student said later: "Within seconds the whole platform was a mass of struggling and heaving bodies. Everyone was throwing punches at everyone else.

"The student executive members were desperately trying to get the professor out of it. Several student leaders were punched but they eventually managed to drag the professor clear and hurry him through one of the exits.

"They managed to shove him into a taxi. The meeting was in uproar, particularly as most of the troublemakers were not LSE members. We understand they all said they were from Birmingham University. Certainly a lot of them spoke with Midlands accents".

The students' union executive committee stated that Professor Eysenck had been invited to speak at a meeting of the Social Science Society of the union. "An unfortunate incident instigated by a group from Birmingham took place which we, together with the majority of students, regret. It has never been the policy of the union to deprive any individual of the right to express his or her views in an open forum."

Speaking from his South London home, Professor Eysenck, nursing scratches on his forehead and nose, said he had been invited to talk to a social science group. The subject was the latest developments in intelligence testing by electronic measurement of the brain. He did not intend to speak about his controversial theories on race and intelligence.

Professor Eysenck said he had uttered about one sentence when the trouble started. "Someone snatched the microphone and threw it on the floor. I saw that the first two rows were packed with demonstrators, and they swarmed over the table and started to attack me. Two or three other people on the platform came to my aid".

The organisers apologised profusely and the police had asked him whether he wished to prosecute. "But there is no point in that. I think I will now publish my books and live in peace".

Although Professor Eysenck is probably best known for his work in explaining theories about measurement of intelligence, in recent years he has been drawn into the fierce debate over the relationship between race, intelligence and heredity.

To some extent he has picked up the torch lit in the United States by Professor Arthur Jensen, who has argued that the observable differences in measured IQ between whites and blacks in the United States is more attributable to heredity than is usually realised.

VIETNAM AID APPEAL

As part of a general Vietnam Aid Appeal AUS is seeking financial contributions from university staff and students. Funds collected will be channelled to the Ministry of Health in North Vietnam and the Liberation Red Cross in South Vietnam. Some of the funds will be diverted towards an educational project. The intention is to assist the massive reconstruction necessitated by more than 13 million tons of bombs during thirty years of continual warfare.

Bomb craters now cover approximately 345,000 acres of Vietnam. People wounded as a result of the war number about 1/2 million, refugees generated in South East Asia number almost 10 million.

Please give generously, the need is very real. Donations can be left at the SRC Office or sent directly to AUS.



As mentioned in Michael Dunn's letter, student casual labour in the bar is "being sacked at the request of the Trades Union" the blunt reality being a choice between arse holing casuals or raising prices - which I'm sure the majority of students would be against.

While on the subject of prices, especially in the bar area. In direct way students themselves force up prices.

eg. they are too fucking lazy to return their gasses to the bar so bar usefals are employed at up to \$3.00 per hour.

eg. students knock off glasses at about 1 1/2 to 2 gross a week - costing approximately \$40.00.

eg. Students lend student cards to non-students which means employing two doormen at least 3 nights a week, at about \$6.00 per hour. In a few recent cases under-age female non-students have gained entrance to the bar on borrowed cards. Also the doormen enforcing the rules have been physically assaulted, which puts their wage rate up.

A quick total of these student induced overhead costs would be about \$200 per week which has to be absorbed by the bar. The recent \$8.00 wage increases added to this must have been the last straw that broke the camels back. So fellow students - pull yer fingers out if you want to stop the prices going up further.

On the back of your ANU student card is clearly printed the words 'Not Transferable'. Either the majority of students can't read or their (sic) just plain dumb.

You cannot lend your card under any circumstances, especially to get non-students into the bar on Friday and Saturday nights. You may ask why. Quite simple really even for students with no sense of responsibility. If your card is lent and the person using it commits some criminal act in the bar, you, the card lender, are responsible - you pay the damages, face the fines, suspensions etc.

The Union Board is presently looking at a system to either heavily fine or debar students who lend cards.

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The battle against the Pink-grey peril. by Humphrey McQueen.

This article by Humphrey McQueen of the History Department is adapted from a lecture given recently.

In this article I want to lead you away from the notion of the Aborigine as a passive receiver of history. Instead, we will need to recognise the Aborigine as an active agent in European history in Australia since 1788.

There has been some improvement in historical writing about the Aborigines during the last five years. Books like those of C.D. Rowley's *The Destruction of Aboriginal Society* and Peter Biskup's *Not Slaves, Not Citizens*, are good examples. The Aborigine in Australian history is no longer being entirely ignored. He is not actually fitted in to the mainstream and so he remains an interesting sidelight. But he is there. Despite this improvement I believe we have a long way to go.

If it is true that the Aborigines are back in history courses, it is equally true that he is there under sufferance, and most usually as the victim.

He is seen as a person to whom things happen; as someone to feel sorry for; as someone who needs defending; and for whom excuses must be found. This manifests itself in two particular forms.

Firstly, there are those who set out to demonstrate how badly Europeans treated the Aborigines. This is not a difficult task since there is a superabundance of evidence much of it in official papers.

Secondly, there are those who whenever faced with a piece of violence carried out by the blacks dig around in search of a piece of white provocation.

It is time to stop both these approaches.

In the final section of this piece I want to turn the whole business on its head and look at the Aborigines as Australian patriots, fighting a justifiable war of resistance against the European invaders of their homeland.

Now that is easy enough to say. But it is not very easy to 'think'. It is not easy for a European to think himself through into this position.

When I was doing the research for this piece I spent three days hoping I would not come across any more accounts of the Aborigines killing white babies.

It was not until the fourth day that I could accept the fact that killing babies was a good thing.

After all what are the alternatives? Should the Aborigines have left them to die after killing the parents? Should they have waited for them to grow up and then kill them?

possible for many deaths of settlers...

Yet most scholars have not managed to think about it at all.

In 1947 Elkin proclaimed that unlike the Maoris of New Zealand they did not think of fighting for their country.

Having said this he immediately proceeds with the following passage:

Between 1842 and 1844, however, there seemed to be an uprising of aborigines from Port Phillip on the south to Wide Bay in south-eastern Queensland. Incidents occurred along the frontier with such frequency that observers thought they must be planned.

What has happened is that Elkin was so full of the old notion that Aborigines did not fight for their country that he cannot perceive the importance of the evidence he produces.

One of the hoariest old arguments is that the Aborigines would have obtained land rights if they had fought for their land.

This ignores the fact that wherever they did fight all they got was exterminated.

It is also another example of an argument which shifts the responsibility for suffering onto the victim.

At last, it is time to begin to describe the campaign of defence.

The struggle for the Liberation of Australia

In order to defend Australia it was necessary to scare off the enemy's advance scouts. The first European marauder was Jansz in 1606 and at least one and possibly nine of his men were killed in the first blow struck for Australia's independence. Seventeen years later another Dutchman, Carstenz was forced to withdraw when 200 local troops attacked his landing party in North Queensland.

The pirate Dampier was hounded away on both his voyages in 1688 and again in 1699. So ashamed was he by his withdrawal that he attempted to conceal his own fears by foul slanders against his conquerors. The expedition of the English invaders under Cook was subject to assault by fire when their vessel was being repaired. The use of fire was to be an important weapon in the arsenal of the Australians. It could be used against flocks of sheep, against crops, against houses, and against families without endangering the lives of the freedom fighters.

Similar tactics were employed against the agents of aggression when they proceeded overland. In this aspect of the campaign various stratagems were employed. Frequently the defenders would offer themselves as guides and lead the invaders into areas where their incompetence would soon seal their fate. This was how Leichhardt was defeated. More usually straying scouts would be speared as occurred with Oxley in 1818, Eyre in 1841, Gilbert in 1845, Kennedy in 1848 and Giles in 1873. Harassing tactics were employed to slow down the enemy's advance as in the case of Mitchell who was so distraught that he built a fortress to protect himself.

But before these scouts appeared there was a long period in which the invaders huddled together around Port Jackson and waited for ships to bring them supplies so that they could survive. They were not robust and many of them died. Moreover, they had no idea of how to hunt or gather food. They could not fish effectively and they were not very skilled at their own activities of raising crops. The resistance in the Port Jackson area was led by the great warrior, Pemulway. In the 1790s his name struck fear into the hearts of the invaders and he killed several of them himself. In 1797 he led a magnificent raid of the Toongabbie outpost and attacked the punitive party sent out to

capture him. He was captured but managed to escape. In 1802 he was shot. The invaders showed their barbarism, as well as how much they feared him, by pickling his head and sending it to Joseph Banks. The resistance movement was carried on by Pemulwoys son, Tedbury who continued to lead attacks as late as 1809.

Tasmania For the first forty years the main battles were fought in Tasmania. These commenced in 1804 immediately the Europeans appeared. Cattle were systematically speared and in 1807 a party from the white's base on the Derwent were driven back to their camp and heavy casualties inflicted. This limited skirmishing continued into the early 1820s when a Port Jackson patriot, known to the invaders as Mosquito, was transported to Van Dieman's Land. In a few months of his arrival Mosquito had performed two invaluable services. Firstly he organised a group of demoralised Tasmanians who were living by begging and prostitution into a formidable fighting force which then conducted a series of brilliantly executed raids. He was able to achieve this because of his second great accomplishment. From his acquaintance with the invaders at Sydney he had learnt that as soon as their muskets had been fired they were helpless until they reloaded. Mosquito was able to take advantage of this tactical information in the months of his campaign. He had demonstrated that weapons do not mean everything and that a disciplined and well led force of the people can always find new means of defeating their enemies. Mosquito was captured through the treachery of

a Quisling known as Tegg. Tegg had been promised a boat if he betrayed his countryman but when he kept his part of the bargain the whites once more demonstrated their treacherous natures by refusing to keep their.

As the 1820s proceeded the lessons which Mosquito had taught were improved upon and tactics devised for wearing down the invader. 'Decoys were used, often women who led parties of white men into carefully laid ambush. Attacks were feigned on insignificant targets to draw off men from neighbouring properties and leave their own premises exposed for plunder.' New leaders emerged including, 'Black Tom' Birch who was described by a Hobart newspaper as a 'civil or internal rebel'. Another leader was Mon Buillietta, the chief of the Big River tribe. A report to the British colonial secretary described him as

A splendid and much feared warrior, he displayed the characteristics of an extreme nationalist. His exploits were recorded in the songs of several tribes...Tribal chronicles recorded Mon Buillietta's hatred of the white race and his pledge to 'kill every white man and soldier' and regain tribal territories.

Fire was used extensively throughout 1827 as a particularly potent weapon against the increasing number of sheep and cattle. The next year's fighting was the most intense and extensive so far. Another Hobart paper deplored that 'the sons of the greatest Empire in the world' having beaten the fine armies of France, were now being held to ransom by a handful of 'black barbarians'. In many areas the invading farmers were

forced to abandon their holdings because of continual harassment. There was a slight let up during the winter but a Spring Offensive was launched with such good effect that the British Governor told his superiors that there was a plan

DEFENDING AUSTRALIA



to destroy, without distinction of sex or age, all the whites who should fall within their power. So desperate had the Governor become that he proclaimed Martial Law and promised a reign of Terror. These measures availed him little and in 1830 he asked for a further detachment of troops and for the immediate transportation of 2,000 convicts. In the 1820s the local forces had lost approximately 100 troops in battle whilst the invaders had lost more than twice that number. It was for this reason that they decided upon their futile Black Line which cost them well in excess of thirty thousand pounds and netted two local people — an old man and a child. Some further indication of the success of the resistance movement at this time can be gained from the comment in the *Hobart Town Courier* early in 1838 by which time the remaining Tasmanians had been deported to islands in Bass Strait. The paper commented that as a result of this deportation

the large tracts of pasture which have been so long deserted owing to their murderous attacks on the shepherds and the stock-huts will now be available. Although ultimately exterminated by their ruthless opponents the Tasmanians waged a long and heroic struggle for their homeland and thereby pointed the way to the strenuous resistance which was to greet the Europeans as they moved northwards and further inland throughout the following hundred years.

The 1840's We have already noted that Elkin referred to a massive struggle in the early 1840s. In fact this uprising was only a highlight of a campaign waged for over twenty years in the South-East corner of Australia. In this protracted warfare the Aborigines directed much of their attention towards the destruction of the flocks of sheep, correctly realising that in this manner they would hurt their enemies much more than if they only killed their shepherds.

A few sheep were killed for food but hundreds of thousands were killed as part of an economic war. For example, in the Clarence River district of New South Wales William Forster and Gregory Blaxland were forced out by these tactics. Further inland around Armidale the insurgents took advantage of the mountainous terrain to conceal sheep until they could be driven over cliffs. One of the most spectacular of these encounters occurred near the border between New South Wales and South Australia. On 16 April 1841 a party of overlanders were attacked and dispersed by several hundred Australians who drove away some 5,000 sheep. When the news reached Adelaide a punitive expedition was sent out but failed to find any trace of the sheep or of their captors. A second party set out early in May; this party was more successful in that they met up with their adversary — but they were less fortunate in that they were driven off by them. Towards the end of May a third party set out with nearly seventy men. They followed a number of false leads planted on them by the local population until they stumbled across another party of overlanders who had been attacked, as well as upon the carcasses of 2,000 sheep which have been speared systematically. They buried the four dead whites from the second party of overlanders and return empty handed to Adelaide once more. The bitter ashes of defeat can be seen in the report of the expedition's leader:

The cruel tribe we are now surrounded by are very numerous, and have doubtless become emboldened by having defeated three successive

parties of Europeans, and having escaped punishment by any detachments. A fourth and final expedition did shoot over fifty of the original warriors but as the *Adelaide Register* pointed out on 11 September 1841;

It is clear, however, on the surface that no party can for the present pass safely from New South Wales territory into South Australia unless sufficiently numerous and well-armed. To maintain the vital overland link with New South Wales the Governor decided to send Edward John Eyre to establish a guard house 85 miles from Adelaide.

Another area of constant warfare was the Eyre Peninsula. Upwards of thirty Europeans were killed there and in the 1840s several would-be pastoralists were driven out of the district entirely. Even the so-called protector of aborigines abandoned his farm and moved into town. When the military commander visited the area he described it as a deserted place, more than half the houses have been abandoned, and the remainder are barricaded to protect the occupants against the attacks of the natives.

The Local defenders had taken full advantage of the isolation of the settlement to wreak punishment as were their fellow countrymen in the entire north of Australia, for at least another century.

Queensland

When the Queensland Government held an inquiry into the success of their invasion in 1861 it was estimated that in the preceding twenty years two hundred and fifty whites had been killed in the colony. This was far from being the complete figures for the war in this part of Australia as heavy fighting had been going on since the first encroachment was made in 1824 and continued well into the twentieth century. Indeed the first settlement at Redcliffe was shifted because of the ferocity of the attacks made by the local forces. In the south east corner the Aborigines planned their strategy at the triennial Bunya festivals. They also planned each particular attack as can be seen from the attack in October 1857 at Hornet Bank Station when eleven whites were killed. Shortly before this their troops had been observed in what was assumed to be a Corroboree. Later it was recognised as training manoeuvres. The resistance in the far West continued and was marked by spectacular events like the capture of the township of Gilberton in 1874.

The attacks around Brisbane which had commenced in 1824 also continued and in the late 1840s and early 1850s are associated with the patriots Dundalli and Milbong Jemmy, both of whom were executed in 1855. Dundalli made an appeal to his countrymen from the scaffold to avenge his death by persisting in their struggle. As a punishment for this, the hanging was bungled and he was slowly strangled. As had occurred in South Australia the Government found it necessary to establish a fort at Helidon to protect their people travelling to and from the Darling Downs.

Probably the fiercest resistance was

maintained in North Queensland and it was particularly successful against the incursions of the gold-miners in the 1870s on their way to the Palmer River gold-fields. The terrain was perfect for guerrilla warfare. A favourite tactic was to stampede a horse or a team at a particularly difficult part of the track. In some parts of the far north there was a virtual stand-off by the Europeans until the second world war. The history of the Anglican Church in North Queensland reported that as late as 1926 their missionaries had not been able to succeed with what it described 'as the "still war-like natives" of the Kokobera tribe. The actual number of invaders killed is not known but in the 1860s it was estimated to be one in ten of all those who ventured into the outback. Certainly there was an intense resistance for several decades with a large number of the tactical encounters being won by the Aborigines who forced back the frontier in several places for considerable periods of time.

Although the history books have tended to leave the Aborigines out after 1900 this does not mean that the war of resistance had ended by then. In the Northern Territory and in the North of Western Australia clashes occurred well into the 1930s. Many of these have become known because of the punitive expeditions which followed but these should not permit us to ignore the views of the police sergeant at Alice Springs which he expressed to the Board of Inquiry into the Coniston killings in 1928:

If some severe steps are not taken they will drive the pastoralists out of the country.

It was about this time that Aborigines started to employ the means of the European by engaging in political activity.

Deputations to Premiers and letters to editors started to appear. These were a far cry from the attacks which had been launched on the Europeans in the nineteenth century but they were not rootless attempts to imitate.

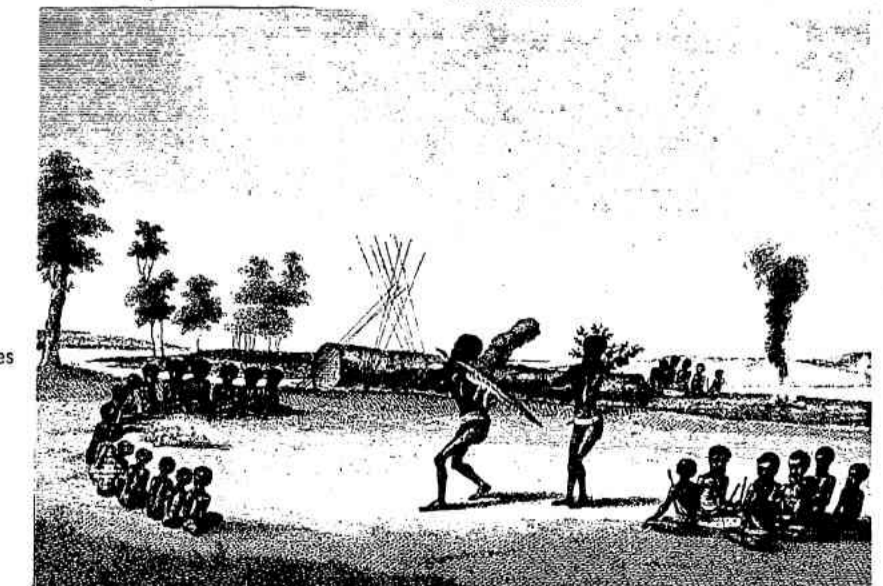
At the 1938 sequi-centenary celebrations Aborigines protested against the re-enactment of Phillips landing and they published a monthly newspaper.

The need of the Europeans to place a full scale army in the north of Australia in the 1940s also enabled it to move freely into regions such as Arnhem Land. Still the resistance continued and a homestead was burnt to the ground in 1957.

Today it is spread right across the country once more.

From the Cape Barren Islanders, through Redfern and onto Gove. It has been the existence of a Panther Party, the establishment of the Embassy in Canberra and the battles of the Gurindjis which has made it possible for this account to be written.

My ideas are grounded in the upsurge of Aboriginal revolt just as firmly as other historians' ideas have been grounded in the social practice of the Lords of Human Kind.



THE POLITICS OF POLITICS

The ANU SRC has now been formally destroyed and replaced by a series of committees and three positions — president, treasurer and AUS Secretary.

An interesting example of SRC manipulation is found in the history of La Trobe University SRC who have had a torrid revolution in the last three years which, naturally, the left won.

For the last three years the SRC has consisted of nine leftists, nine right and one centre (who was a Jesus Freak). This balance led to many intolerable fuck arrounds and basically these were involved with injunctions over SRC finances.

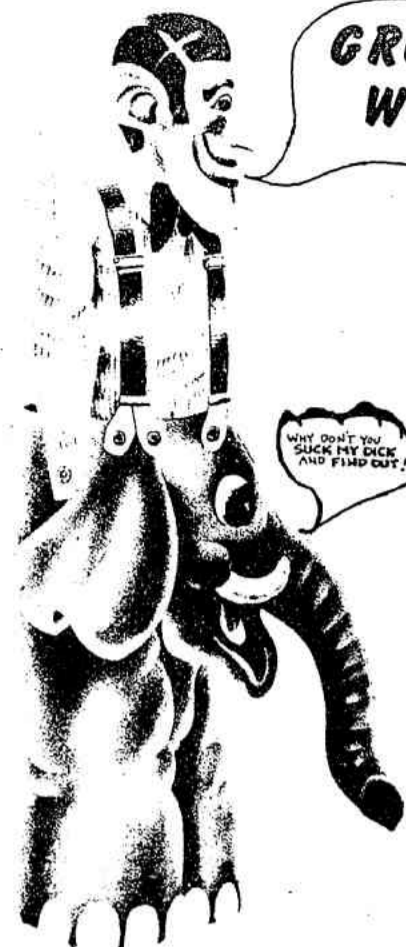
Bitter court fights followed and ended with the SRC President Pola and two other students being jailed for over three months.

Next the right moved on AUS affiliation and incurred another legal battle. However this solved itself when a referendum in March showed 83% of students were in favour of AUS.

Since March the left has recovered substantially winning the Union Board elections, the Council positions and, two weeks ago, won all fifteen positions on the SRC. The election campaign was incredibly bitter with something like forty leaflets in ten academic days. Among those elected were two of the jailed students from last year — Pola and Robinson.

The left has now developed several positive schemes including a land scheme, incorporating an educational/alternate society camp near the state forest; a free dental scheme and a Contact/Learning Exchange.

...One frightening experience last week was being trapped in a corner with five Bengalese women at the Bangla Desh High Commissioners reception for the Bauls of Bengal. I was left for twenty minutes of incomprehension of the Bengali language before I was rescued.



GROWING UP WITH JACK?

...The Dirty Digger, Rupert Murdoch, has now pitched in again to destroy Canberra's environment. As if the rubbish throwaways at present left unread all over Canberra's naturestrips weren't enough. The D.D. has now initiated his own, the Canberra Advertiser. Now I suppose the Sunday Post will have competition in putting shit on University Students but the Advertiser will need to unearth an exceptional science fiction writer if they wish to equal the fantasies of the Sunday Post in relation to the ANU drug scene.

...Were you aware that the Deakin Telephone Exchange is a US base. In 1971 a "communications switching station" in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration network was established there. Its operations are superficially involved with only space tracking however the coded direct line has made it very convenient to exchange military information with overseas installations.

...Various people must be supporting a heavy drinking habit by fishing money out of the Union Bar urinals. In recent weeks coins up to the twenty cent denomination have been sighted, but they are never there for long. Union toilet money must be finger lickin' good.

...Beware of a certain brand of potato chips which are being openly dealt in the Union Bar for ten cents a deal. This particular brand has been recycled which means that when the mother brand goes stale they are sent back to the factory re-fried and then re-packed under a different name.

...Despite the poor turnout to the Bauls Concert it seems certain that they may revisit Canberra later this year.

...Also coming this year or early next is Jerry Rubin to do the Aquarius campus circuit.

...Parisien Phillippe Petit, the French high wire walker of Nimbin and Sydney Harbour Bridge fame, wishes to return to Australia and form his own circus which would be something incredible.

...My culinary namesake Sam Growford last weekend decided to sample the food at the ANU Staff Centre. He wondered why many members of the Staff Centre were patronising the Union Bistro in favour of the Centre. He now knows. The Staff Centre, believe it or not, is about ten times worse than the Bistro both in service, prices and food. Where this places it on the bottom of the Growford Five Star Culinary Guide to Canberra can only be surmised by dining at the Bistro. It is in the best interests of your health to give the Staff Centre a wide miss.

The saga began when they had occupied the second table in the Bevery but were being served in a very lax fashion. The staff were at each others throats and he won't lower myself to repeat one of the staffs opinion of the situation.

The oysters were quite reasonable in taste if not in price. However his medium steak was a beautiful piece of work, brown on the very very outside and red raw cold in the centre.

His request that the steak be cooked to a reasonable degree of medium was met with a horrified, indignant and rude response. The plate was dashed from in front of him and carried off to the tune of various mutterings under the breath.

Five minutes later the steak reappeared on a red hot plate, but he was not to know this. It was handed to him across the table and his tender hand was rather shocked at the burning sensation which maimed his lily white skin.

Hard luck Sam, you'll know better next time. Perhaps by next time the Governing Board of the Staff Centre will be more choosy in their selection of staff.

However if I was you I wouldn't go back and I'd suggest your acquaintances don't either.

Love and kisses,
Jack Growford.xxxxxx



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FOR ALL STUDENTS

WANT TO TRAVEL?

Besides the normal AUS Travel routes which can practically take you to any country on the globe, AUS offers various forms of travel alternatives. One such alternative is small passenger liners which still travel regularly between Perth and Singapore. The "Eastern Queen" has a limited number of berths at around \$104 and \$120 for a single fare. The two Italian liners, Galileo and Marconi offer six berth cabin accommodation at \$332 (off season) and \$357 (on season) to Genoa or Naples plus heavily discounted rail travel to the United Kingdom.

The best fun to be had is on the small trading vessels which operate inter island in the Pacific. For example, on a direct run from Sydney to Nukuolofa on the "Tauloto" the fare is \$90. The accommodation is pretty grotty but then, the cost is equialbe.

If you're looking for something different in the East then for around \$35 you can catch one of the Straits Steamship Company vessels between East and West Malaysia from Singapore. For those who are keen enough this offers access to Borneo or ferry services to the island of Java.

Perhaps one of the cheapest and most adventurist trips offered by AUS this year is Burma. It can be easily reached by air from Bangkok for only \$25.

Occasionally, there are two Russian ships that sail from Hong Kong to Yakohama for around \$70 and from Hong Kong to Naklodka (Russia) from \$110 for those who prefer the Trans Siberian Railway to Moscow (from \$150). AUS offers flights from Sydney and Brisbane to Hong Kong for around \$180 for a

single fare. An important thing to note is that all our AUS flights are filling up fast so if you think that you might go on any of our flights please make your reservation by mid August.

Here are a few examples;

- Sydney to Dempaser — \$120
 - Melbourne to Kuala Lumpur — \$140
 - Sydney to Hong Kong — \$185
 - Sydney to Singapore — \$135
 - Sydney to Hong Kong to Bangkok — \$235
 - Sydney to Hong Kong to New Delhi — \$257
- All above are single fares.

AUS offers special accommodation rates to students travelling on AUS flights from Singapore and Bangkok: two nights accommodation @ \$10 per person. We also offer special camping holidays in Malaysia and Thailand. Most nights are spent camping out, some nights it will be a rest house but at \$100 for twenty five days of great experiences it's unsurpassable.

Would you like to see South America? This year AUS Travel offers students an attractive fare from Sydney to Columbia's capital city, Bogota, which is an ideal jumping off point.

Probably the greatest trip offered by AUS is an opportunity to combine the best of India with the raw nature of Africa to the smooth life of Marseilles and Paris.

The group leaves from Calcutta or Katmandu and travels by land over India to Bombay, where it embarks on the "Karaja" on December the fifteenth to Mombassa. The group then safaris through Africa, across the Sahara to the beaches of Algiers and the Mediterranean. For more details and/or an application form see the AUS Travel Office, Concessions area — near banks.

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Applicants should preferably have completed a tertiary qualification. Prior training or experience in automatic data processing is not essential, but tertiary qualifications in computing or relevant experience would be an advantage.

Applicants must be British subjects eligible for permanent residence in Australia.

Applicants may be required to sit for tests designed to measure aptitude for programming. Successful applicants will commence duty by the end of January 1974.

SALARIES AND PROSPECTS

Trainees are currently paid commencing salaries within the range \$5,377-\$6,832. Higher salaries within this range may be paid according to qualifications and experience.

There are excellent opportunities for continuing advancement after training.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Brochures and application forms may be obtained from careers and appointments offices at universities and colleges of advanced education, or from—

The Recruitment Officer,
Public Service Inspector's Office,
T. & G. Building,
Hobart Place,
CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601.
(Telephone 49 8866)

with whom applications close on 28 July.

ORIENTAL ARTS FESTIVAL

This year, the Hong Kong, Laotian, Malaysian and Singapore students' Associations, as well as the Chinese and Japanese Clubs have jointly organised an unprecedented undertaking to complement the Bush Week activities on campus; the above-mentioned have planned an Oriental Arts Festival to be staged over a period which extends from 26 July to 3 August. The main aim of the OAF is to depict some of the cultural aspects of those national groups concerned.

The Festival has been organised by a committee comprising representatives from the different national associations; it is chaired by the Local Overseas Students Service Director (LOSSD) for ANU, Timothy Ong. A majority of those participating in the cultural items are from ANU but it has been necessary to recruit others from interstate for some of the dances.

Each association involved have been allocated one night during the OAF week in which to publicise various aspects of their country, with special emphasis on handicrafts and cultural dances. There will also be information booths to enlighten those interested, in the cultural sphere of the countries concerned. Some of the proposed functions for that week include a Japanese play, Chinese plays, Singapore-Hong Kong Night and Laotian Night. The highlight of the Festival will be the International Night (28 July).

The theme of International Night is "The Court of Kublai Khan" and this function comprises a Ball, a five-course banquet of exotic cuisine from the mystical Orient and last but not least, a treat of six cultural dances from five different neighbouring countries.

A point to ponder: the organising committee welcomes any donations, however humble. Please note that the aim of the Festival Week is not directed towards profit-making.

All is under way for a spectacular and novel Oriental Arts Festival Week, so don't disappoint the organisers by party-pooping the multiple activities lined up.

Remember, East meets West in ANU from 26 July — 3 August.

Fiona Leong

School

A particular problem, in the eyes of some people, with de-schooling is the failure of most theorists to provide concrete, workable programs for changing the present bureaucratic schooling structures into unstructured, open-ended learning environments. Admittedly, it is hard to arrive at such programs, but for those who believe that the transition can be made with out a political cultural revolution, some program for carrying it out is essential.

The Council for Democracy in Schools is an organisation recently formed in Queensland in an attempt to cater for this need. It aims at both publicising the need for change and actively promoting change. The council believes that since schools already exist, the physical facilities they make available should be exploited, rather than bypassed in a rush for Learning Exchange-type set-ups.

A two-day conference of students, parents, teachers and other interested persons on Rights in Queensland Education was held June 30th to July 1st 1973 in the New University Union. This meeting aimed at defining areas for activity and specific aims and methods for the Council to adopt.

The following is a reprint of the Councils publicity handout. Similar literature is being distributed publicly and among secondary school students.

The progress of a democratic society requires that its public schools educate for democracy. This task cannot be separated from pursuing democracy in education.

The council for Democracy in Schools consists of teachers, students, parents and interested citizens who believe that the present organization of our schools is largely authoritarian in practice and spirit, and therefore in need of significant

liberalization if the individual and social values associated with a democratic way of life are to be fostered among students.

Our aims are as follows:

- (a) **Long Term Aims**
1. The emergence of progressive-primary schools, equipped by a central educational administrative authority, controlled by the community in which they are located;
 2. The transformation of present secondary schools into community learning centres (a) with open admission from early adolescence on; (b) with no legally compulsory attendance; (c) with diversity of learning opportunities; (d) with freedom for learners to select their own teachers; (e) with policy control of the centres by teachers and learners; and (f) with provision of plant, equipment and other resources by a central administrative authority.
- (b) **Transitional Aims**
1. The autonomy of secondary schools under the control of teachers, students and parents;
 2. The provision of legal aid for students subjected to questionable exercise of school authority;
 3. The repeal of miseducative sections of the Queensland Education Act 1964-70, and associated regulations;
 4. The publicizing of practices within the secondary schools which violate the personal, civil or human rights of the students;
 5. The abolition of matriculation as a necessary requirement for entry into University;
 6. The publicizing of progressive practices in secondary schools;
 7. The implementation of special educational opportunities for socially and personally disadvantaged learners.

Anyone want to develop these ideas elsewhere? The Council can be contacted through Dr S. D'Urso, Senior Lecturer in Education, Queensland University.

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Minimum commencing salaries at present range from \$4,850 to \$5,850, according to level of degree. These salaries will be reviewed during 1973.

The Public Service Board will conduct a twelve months' course of intensive training in Canberra. On successful completion of the course, the trainees will be placed in the Board's Office or in Departments, normally in Canberra. There are excellent opportunities for continuing advancement on merit.

Selection of trainees will be completed before final examinations and announced in November-December. Successful applicants will commence training about the beginning of February 1974.

Information brochures and application forms are available from Careers and Appointments Officers at universities or at the Public Service Inspector's Office shown below. Applications should be forwarded by August 24 to—

The Recruitment Officer,
Public Service Inspector's Office,
T. & G. Building,
Hobart Place,
CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T. 2601 (Telephone 49 8866)

MARCUSE AGAIN

NEGATIONS, by Herbert Marcuse.
Reviewed by Trevor Lewis.

Penguin have released in paperback a collection of essays by Marcuse originally published as a single volume in 1968 but including writings from the years prior to the second World War as well as more recent work. As such, NEGATIONS provides a valuable insight into the intellectual background of the mind which has been such an important influence upon the new left and the counter culture in the 1960's. Certainly Marcuse's has been the most thorough-going attempt to evolve a neo-(or perhaps post-)Marxist critique of advanced industrial society; and along with Reich and Norman O. Brown he has been responsible for the development of the radical potential of Freudian psycho-analytic theory. While the intellectual achievement represented by his major work ONE DIMENSIONAL MAN should not be belittled the very scope of this work left his thought incapable of further evolution and it has consequently been slow of adaptation to changes which have since occurred. His critique of the "closed technological society" was so complete that it appeared it would have to be his last word. The two books which he has since written: ESSAY ON LIBERATION (1968) and the recent COUNTER REVOLUTION AND REVOLT (reviewed in these pages a couple of months ago) contain fumbling attempts to adjust to altering realities, and a rough programme of revolutionary change; they are vague and speculative in their theorizing. NEGATIONS can help us better understand the background to the Marcusean critique of contemporary society.

Up until the publication of ONE DIMENSIONAL MAN in 1964 Marcuse's reputation had been almost exclusively restricted to academic circles; yet he was already writing on political philosophy at the time of the Nazis rise to power. The essay entitled "The Struggle Against Liberalism in Totalitarianism",

in some ways the most interesting essay in this collection develops the commonly-held Marxist view of the Fascist ascendancy. Marcuse not only saw the contemporary support of the liberal bourgeoisie for the parties of the right as indicative of the fact that fascism was an expression of class interest, but posited that the philosophy of liberal Europe itself gave rise to fascist philosophy; that the liberal state was the fascist state in evolution. Liberalism contains the seeds of fascism. Apart from the accuracy of his theory as it applied to the Europe of the 1930's, it has an interesting bearing upon his writings of more recent times. For, in ONE DIMENSIONAL MAN, he characterizes the technocratic state as a new form of totalitarianism: the society of "Total Mobilization". The relationship between this form of totalitarianism and its predecessor, too, is to Marcuse an evolutionary one:

the powers which defeated fascism by virtue of their technical and economic superiority would strengthen and streamline the social structure that had produced fascism.

The America of Kennedy and Nixon is a totalitarianism society relying less on the weapons of political terror than Hitler's Germany, and more upon subtler, and therefore more effective, means of oppression; a monopoly controlled system of media, an indoctrinatory educational system, and the production of an ever-increasing quantity of material goods for the satisfaction of individual needs which are themselves determined by the system. By contrast, at a low level of productive forces, bourgeois society did not have the means to administer soul and mind without discrediting this administration through terrorist violence. Today total administration is necessary, and the means are at hand: mass gratification, market research, industrial psychology, computer mathematics, and the so-called science of human relations.

It is the intellectual culture of one

dimensional society which is its distinguishing feature, and the pre-World War II essays in this collection are primarily concerned with the philosophical concepts which were later to be employed by Marcuse in this critique of "One Dimensional Thought". Basically, he distinguishes between "negative" and "positive" modes of thought; the negative mode — "the defeated logic of protest" — is that which is concerned with transcendence of the prevailing reality — with the criticism of an existing state of affairs. Positivist philosophy, however, operates exclusively within the framework of the given reality. The historical task of philosophy as identified by Marcuse is the provision of alternatives. In Modern societies, the possibility of alternatives has been closed off by the subordination of all to the positivist logic of domination. The prevailing rationality of advanced industrial society is that which is concerned with the subordination of the individual to the productive-administrative apparatus of the state. What, in the final analysis, Marcuse appears to be leading to is the conclusion that, eventually, independent thought will become impossible; that thought, as well as action and life style will become contained within a totalitarian structure which defines the individual's being.

Unfortunately, his speculations in this field are possibly the weakest aspect of his critique. Most significantly, he makes no real attempt to demonstrate the link between the world of thought and the world of action: in other words, how in concrete terms are the Viet-Nam war, consumer culture, or oppression of ethnic minorities related to this particular system of thought? The paradox of ONE DIMENSIONAL MAN is that if its thesis were true the book would never have come to be written in the first place; bluntly, how has Marcuse himself come to escape the system of indoctrination which he describes?

He is on safer ground when he ventures into the field of radical psycho-analytic theory. The essay entitled "On Hedonism" foreshadows the concern of EROS AND CIVILIZATION (first published in 1955) with the creation of a form of society in which repression of the instinctual desires of the individual which would no longer be a necessary precondition of social existence. In NEGATIONS, this theme is carried through to the essays which represent his more recent work: particularly the reply to Norman O. Brown's book LOVE'S BODY. Marcuse and Freud agree that society is built on the basis of sexual renunciation; such renunciation being necessary to maintain intact the fabric of social existence. Marcuse, however, distinguishes "surplus repression" the function of which is the support of an authoritarian social-political structure; in the contemporary context it is the perpetuation in the advanced world of conditions of social unfreedom in a material environment which possesses the potential for amelioration of the struggle for existence. Ultimately, he aspires to the vision of a society in which material and intellectual resources will have been organized for the abolition of alienated labour and the free development of the individual. His defence of such an

apparently unrealistic view is that more than ever, breaking through the administered consciousness is a precondition of liberation...thought in contradiction must become more negative and more utopian in opposition to the status quo

Further more, he admits that irresponsible as it may seem in view of existing poverty and existing need, to summon up the image of such a freedom, it is just as irresponsible to conceal the extent to which existing poverty and existing need are perpetuated only by interests that rule the status quo.

Marcuse combined Freud and Marx in a critical intellectual assault upon technocratic society; but it was left to his contemporaries Reich and Norman O. Brown to develop the potentialities of radical psychoanalytic theory in their extreme manifestations; against this extreme Marcuse revolts. In reaction to Brown's preoccupation with the world of the subconscious, he maintains: the central fallacy, the mystification in Brown's vision [is that] he obliterates the decisive difference between real and artificial, natural and political....

Thus, in the last two essays of the collection, Marcuse is seen to have repudiated the utopian spirit of his earlier work, and a new element of realistic caution has appeared in his theory. This new element is in evidence both in COUNTERREVOLUTION and REVOLT and in his essay on "Aggressiveness in Advanced Industrial Society".

Here, significantly, he recognizes that the abolition of alienated labour may not or need not, involve the disappearance from "work" as a social institution:

Not that people are no longer compelled to work, but that they might be compelled to work for a very different life, and in very different relations, that they might be given very different goals and values...

In practice, the reallocation of resources which he envisages as the precondition for the creation of a free society would require a great deal of labour; but this would differ from the daily experience of "work" in advanced industrial society in that it would be "socially necessary" labour — and the labourer would no longer be alienated from the products of his work.

Marcuse's influence after having risen to a peak in the 60's is now in decline. In the first place, the heavily theoretical bias of his writings and their almost impossible complexity, limited his audience, and his philosophy has been associated with elitist movements — not with mass politics. The power and originality of his critique of one-dimensional society has, unfortunately, not prevented his writing from becoming increasingly dogmatic and unadaptable in the face of a changing world situation.

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Vol. 25, No. 15

16 July, 1973

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Bush Week Magazine

The Bush Week Magazine is about to be assembled in the near future. Deadline for contributions, graphics and general nonsense is, July 21st. The rag is traditionally produced in a satirical vein and contributions on this level are more acceptable. All sillies should submit their efforts to the SRC clearly marked "Bush Week Magazine".
Deadline - July 21st.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.	Sun
Noon		Coming soon: Breakfast Shows	ABC News				Sundance -light listening, folk, rock & pops
						Saturday Sounds -light listening music, including pops, folk & some rock — no sports	4pm
							Questing
6pm	Sunset light listening, folk,	Sunset	Sunset	Sunset	Sunset	Jazzabout (popular of the 30's music)	Sunday Classics (popular of the 30's music)
7.30	Sour Grapes (comedy)	Evening (Public Affairs)	International Music	Sour Grapes (Comedy)	Evening (Public Affairs)	Brand-new (new 45 & album releases)	Album (one album straight through)
8.00	Opera	Nocturne I (Jazz)	Specialty (poetry, music, stories, plays)	Nocturne II (hard rock jazz)	Contemporary Folk (folk music)	Contemporary Folk	Montage (a theme show using poetry, music, plays and stories) 9.30
9.00						Saturday Night (Rock music)	
	Rock Strata	Rock Strata	ERA (classical Film Music July 18th)	Rock Strata	Rock Strata		Sunday Folk (folk music)
Midnight							



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